

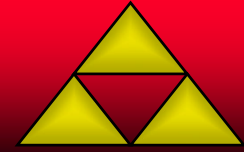
Histoire

D02

Les incertitudes et le déclin de la France

1919-1939

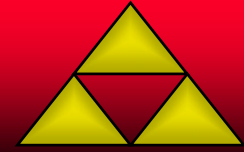
Objectifs pédagogiques



- Comprendre comment la France a passé la période d'Entre les deux Guerres
- Comprendre comment elle a frôlé la Guerre civile en 1934
- Mesurer l'héritage du Front Populaire
- Comprendre la montée des périls qui conduisit au second conflit mondial

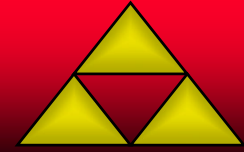


Une série de questions



- Quels étaient les enjeux de l'après-guerre, celle qu'on appelait alors « La Der des Der » ?
- Quelle était la situation politique entre 23 et 26 ?
- Comment la prospérité marqua les années folles (1925-1930) ?
- Quel fut l'impact de la Grande Crise ?
- Comment la France faillit sombrer dans la Guerre Civile ?
- Quels espoirs fit jaillir le Front Populaire ?
- Comment la situation internationale se dégrada au fil des ambitions des pouvoirs totalitaires ?
- Quelle était la situation à la veille du second conflit mondial ?

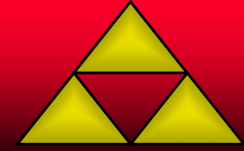




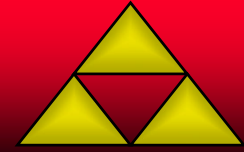
- 1919-1922 : Les problèmes de l'Après-guerre
- 1923-1926 : Crise financière et lutte des partis
- 1926-1930 : Prospérité et réformes sociales
- 1930-1934 : De la crise mondiale à l'émeute du 6 février
- 1934-1936 : Les années troubles
- 1934-1938 : Le Front Populaire
- 1938-1939 : Vers la Guerre



1919-1922 : Les problèmes de l'Après-guerre



- C'est une France affaiblie qui se relève lentement de la guerre, elle a perdu plus du quart de ses jeunes hommes.
- La vie politique reste calme avec un pouvoir de centre droit, le Bloc National, qui représente les anciens combattants, d'où le nom de « chambre bleu horizon ».
- Ce pouvoir manie la carotte (journées de 8 heures) et le bâton (répression) face aux manifestations et aux grèves.
- La gauche se sépare en deux blocs, avec la création du Parti Communiste Français, aligné sur Moscou et la Troisième Internationale suite à l'éclatement du Parti Socialiste (S.F.I.O) au congrès de Tours en 1920.
- Les pensions et la réparation des dommages de guerre sont financés par l'inflation.
- L'optimisme règne car on pense que l'Allemagne « paiera ».

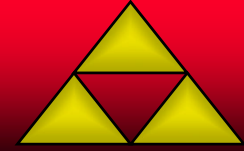


Congres Lille 1921

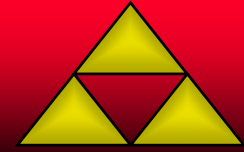


Congres Tours 1920

1919-1922 : La question allemande (Réparations)



- L'Allemagne doit payer 132 milliards de marks à la France.
- L'Allemagne suspend ce paiement.
- La France réplique en occupant la Ruhr (1923).
- Les Allemands s'opposent à cette occupation par des sabotages et une résistance passive.
- La crise se termine grâce à une médiation anglaise.
- Le plan Dawes établi un nouveau calendrier de remboursement et des crédits américains permettent de faire redémarrer l'économie allemande
- La dette sera de nouveau diminuée en 1929 à 39 milliards.

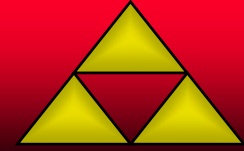


Soldats français dans la Ruhr

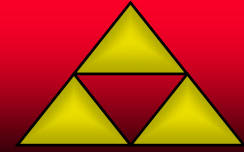


Affiche allemande prônant la résistance passive face aux français

1923-1926 : Crise financière et lutte des partis

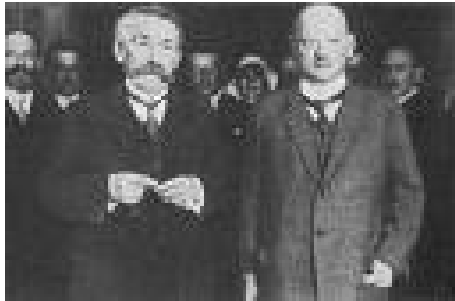
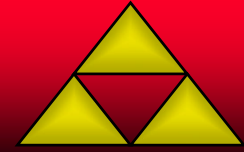


- Face à une crise financière qui démarre, le Président du Conseil, Raimond Poincaré propose des solutions orthodoxes qui frappe surtout les classes moyennes
- Contre lui se réconcilie socialistes et radicaux qui forment le Cartel des Gauches qui gagne les élections de 1924.
- Le nouveau président, Édouard Herriot, veut « prendre l'argent où il est » (chez les riches)
- « Le mur d'argent » résiste (refus des emprunts, attaque contre le franc... et Herriot est renversé en avril 1925).
- L'instabilité ministériel devient alors très grande (un nouveau gouvernement tous les trois mois).
- La confiance revient avec le retour de Poincaré qui stabilise le franc en fixant sa valeur au 5^{ème} de ce qu'il était en 1914 (le franc de 4 sous).
- En 1926, crises financière et politique sont terminées.



- Aristide Briand du côté français et Gustave Stresemann du côté allemand oeuvrent pour la paix.
- Les deux nations se sont retrouvées pour une conférence à Locarno (octobre 1925).
- Le pacte de Locarno cesse de considérer l'Allemagne comme un pays vaincu, exclu des négociations.
- L'Allemagne et la France s'engage à ne pas avoir recours à la guerre.
- L'Allemagne entre à la S.D.N.
- En 1928 les Alliés évacuent les territoires rhénans qu'ils occupaient.

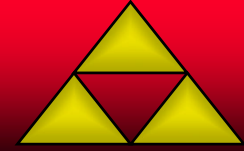
[Lien multimédia](#)



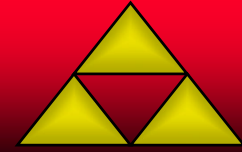
Briand et Stresemann



Conférence de Locarno



- Appuyée sur une monnaie solide, l'industrie se développe et la balance commerciale redevient favorable.
- La vie politique devient plus sage avec une nouvelle génération d'hommes politiques : Laval, Flandin, Tardieu à droite, Blum, Daladier, Chautemps et Frot à gauche.
- Des réformes sociales réclamées par la gauche sont votées: assurances sociales et gratuité de l'enseignement secondaire public.



- L'Afrique Noire et Madagascar restent paisibles.
- L'Indochine connaît une poussée de fièvre en 1929 et en 1930: les tirailleurs tonkinois massacrent leurs officiers à Yen-Bay.
- La crise la plus grave a lieu au Maroc où Abd el-Krim se révolte à la fois contre les Espagnols et les Français: C'est la guerre du Rif.
- Une véritable armée, commandée par le maréchal Pétain est envoyé pour réprimer la rébellion.
- Des mouvements nationalistes se développent dans tout le Maghreb (le Néo-Destour de Bourguiba en Tunisie).





- Les conséquences du krach boursier de 1929 ne se font sentir en France qu'à partir de fin 1930
- Crise économique avec 500 000 chômeurs.
- Crise agricole avec baisse du revenu des paysans
- Crise financière avec relance de l'inflation.
- La France choisit l'isolement pour se protéger.
- Les luttes politiques reprennent et le mécontentement général profite aux partis extrémistes: parti communiste à l'extrême gauche et ligues fascistes à l'extrême droite.
- Le 6/02/1934 une manifestation de ces dernières (Action Française, Jeunesses Patriotes, Croix de Feu, Solidarité Française) dégénère en émeute sanglante.



Weather
Continued Rain

DECATUR EVENING HERALD

50TH YEAR 24 Pages Decatur, Illinois, TUESDAY EVENING October 29, 1929 THREE CENTS

WALL STREET IN NEW PANIC

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FEAR SAFETY OF AIR LINER WITH FIVE ON BOARD

Southwest Joins in Second Great Search in Three Months

NEAR T. A. T. DISASTER

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29.—The Southwest second great air hunt within three months started at dawn Tuesday when planes took the air from Los Angeles and Albuquerque, N. M., to search for the Western Air Lines airplane missing since Pearl Harbor.

Two passengers and a crew of three were aboard the plane when it took off from Kingman, Ariz., at 8:30 a. m. Sunday after refueling at Albuquerque.

The plane was seen over Adamana and again over Newark, Ariz., from 100 miles west of Phoenix, but from Newark on its course remains a mystery.

A search party, reported flying along the coast, might have seen the pilot off his course, there said. "Without an expert pilot, we need to abandon, here, that the pilot had landed safely in some remote spot."

"The engine is broken and it might be a way to save lives," Brown could reach destination if he was forced down," the officials said.

The search between Adamana and Albuquerque, some 300 miles, is perilous and filled with dangers of extreme violence. Landing, on top of one of the low crests

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Bankers Finally Bring Selling to Halt Three Minutes Before Closing

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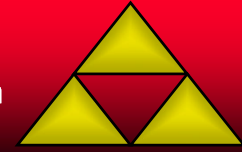
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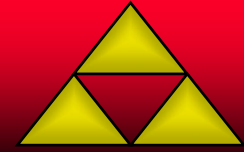
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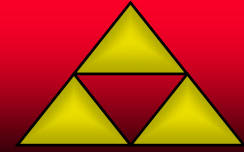




Sennep, *Candide*, 8 février 1934. Edouard Daladier, président du Conseil radical, démissionna après la sanglante émeute antiparlementaire du 6 février 1934

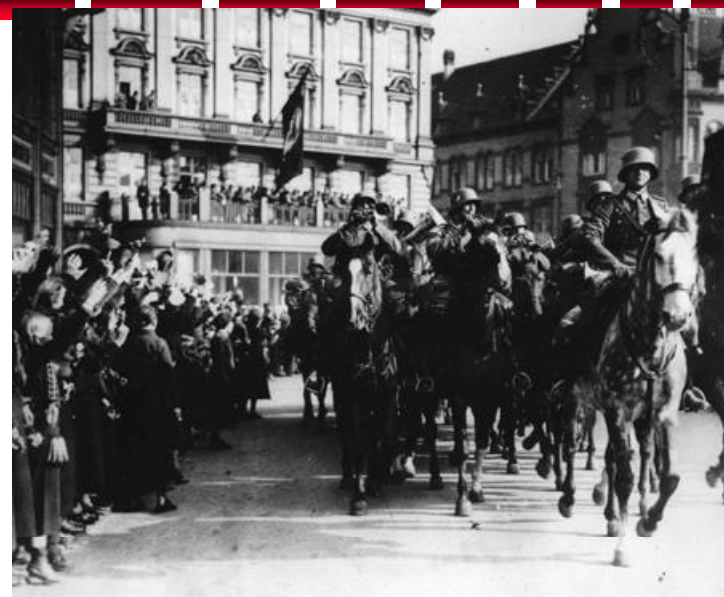
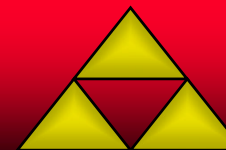


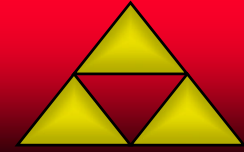
- La crise qui s'apaise ailleurs devient plus vive en France.
- Le chômage s'étend et l'inflation sévit.
- La menace fasciste devient forte avec la création du Parti Populaire Français (P.P.F)
- Pour faire face à cette menace, les trois partis de gauche (communistes du P.C.F., socialistes de la S.F.I.O et radicaux) s'unissent en un Front Populaire.
- Celui-ci remporte les élections de Mai 1936 en emportant 366 sièges sur 608.



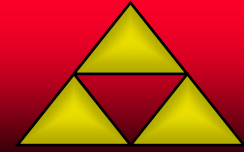
- L'arrivée de Hitler au pouvoir en 1933 renforce l'atmosphère de crise cours de ces années.
- Les espoirs nés avec le traité de Locarno s'éloignent.
- Le succès des Nazis lors du plébiscite de la Sarre encourage Hitler à remettre en question le traité de Versailles.
- Face à cette menace la France renforce son alliance avec la Grande Bretagne et l'Italie (Stresa 1935) et signe un pacte d'assistance mutuelle avec l'URSS

1934-1936 : Les années troubles



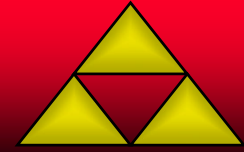


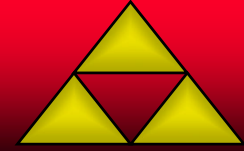
- Un gouvernement présidé par Léon Blum s'installe en juin 1936.
- Il comporte des ministres socialistes et radicaux et reçoit le soutien des communistes.
- Son programme: mettre fin à la crise économique, réduire le chômage et sauver la monnaie.
- Mais ce qu'attendent les électeurs du Front Populaire, ce sont de grandes réformes sociales.
- Pour forcer le gouvernement à les faire, ils se mettent en grève et occupent les usines.
- Gouvernement, patronnât et syndicats signent les accords Matignon: semaine de 40 heures, 15 jours de congé payé, augmentation des salaires, élections de délégués du personnel pour négocier des conventions collectives de travail entre salariés et employeurs.



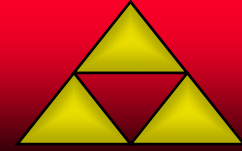
- D'autres mesures suivent: nationalisation des usines travaillant pour la Défense Nationale, contrôle de l'état sur la Banque de France. Création d'office pour réguler du blé et du vin.
- Les effets sociaux de cette politique sont favorables et les grèves cessent.
- Les effets économiques sont moins positifs et il faut dévaluer le franc.
- L'expérience du front populaire continue jusqu'en Juin 1938. Socialistes et communistes retournent dans l'opposition.
- Radicaux et modérés s'allient pour gouverner dans le ministère Daladier-Reynaud.

1934-1938 : Le Front Populaire

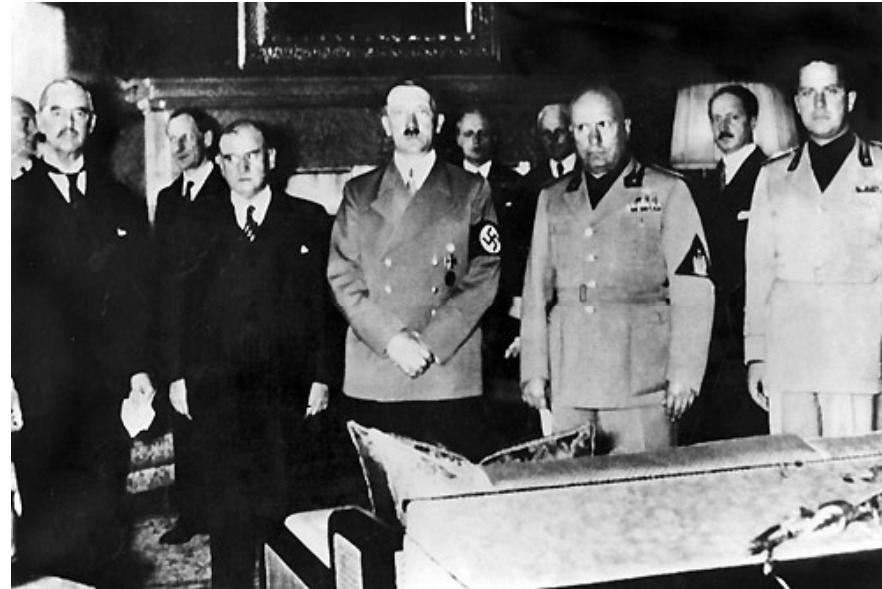




- 4 crises se succèdent du printemps 1938 à l'été 1939.
- En mars 1938, Hitler intègre l'Autriche au Reich allemand: les alliés ne bougent pas.
- En septembre 1938, Hitler réclame le rattachement au Reich de la province tchèque des sudètes: Les alliés cèdent aux exigences allemandes lors de la conférence de Munich qui réunit Chamberlain, Daladier, Hitler et Mussolini.
- En printemps 1939, Hitler s'empare du reste de la Tchécoslovaquie et Mussolini annexe l'Albanie: les alliés ne bougent pas
- La crise polonaise de l'été 1939 conduit à la guerre.

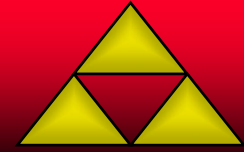


- Signature des accords de Munich en septembre 1938



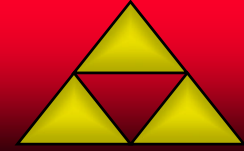
- Chamberlain brandit le document de l'accord de retour à Londres.





- Face à la menace allemande, français et anglais recherchent l'alliance avec l'URSS en avril 1939.
- Ces négociations buttent sur le refus polonais de laisser passer les troupes soviétiques.
- Hitler en profite pour signer de son côté pour signer avec Staline le pacte germano soviétique le 23 août, qui prévoit le partage de la Pologne entre les deux dictateurs.
- Dès lors Hitler a les mains libres pour attaquer la Pologne.
- Le 3 septembre, la France et l'Angleterre déclare la guerre à l'Allemagne.

Avons-nous atteint nos objectifs ?



- Comprendre comment la France a passé la période d'Entre les deux Guerres
- Comprendre comment elle a frôlé la Guerre civile en 1934
- Mesurer l'héritage du Front Populaire
- Comprendre la montée des périls qui conduisit au second conflit mondial

